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Last year Nixon refused to sign two of them.

* * *

In New York, the New York City Commission on Human Rights held three days of hearings on the problems of Vietnam veterans in Marcb. Many of them testified about the lack of medical care, jobs and education programs. However, the New York State Regional Director of the VA, Paul Nugent, who was invited to the hearings, never showed up. Twenty-five angry members of the VVAW stormed into his offices and persuaded him to talk on the phone with Laura Fischer of the Commission, who had organized the hearing. Nugent was asked if he would be willing to testify at a fourth hearing.

"I've been sandbagged into talking to you at this minute, Miss Fischer. I'm not willing to make a commitment in front of a bunch of Vietnam veterans. I don't think I have to testify anywhere."

* * *

The following appeared in the New York Times on April [illegible], 1973:

ADDICT RUNS AMUCK WITH RIFLE IN CLINIC

A Vietnam veteran, described by police as a heroin addict who kept saying he wanted to die, fired 23 shots into the walls and ceiling of a Bronx methadone clinic, Friday, the police said.

The gunman, idetified as Peter Testiore, used a Chinese-made AK-47 semiautomatic assault rifle, he had brought back from Vietnam, police said.

Patrolman Joseph Goonan said he had just gotten out of his patrol car when Mr. Testiore turned to face him, holding his rifle.

"I yelled 'put it down or we'll shoot'", Goonan said.

"He yelled, 'Go ahead and shoot' and leveled his gun at us."

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[Note to editors: See graphics section for photos to accompany this story.]

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST CURTAILMENT OF DAYCARE FACILITIES: BLOCK BRIDGE TRAFFIC ONE HOUR

NEW YORK (LNS)--About 300 people blocked morning rush hour traffic on the heavily travelled Triboro Bridge (which links Manhattan to Queens, the Bronx and Long Island) protesting the city's Agency for Child Development's (ACD) threat to close 60 daycare centers in New York and to limit the use of about 260 other centers to families on welfare.

Daycare centers throughout the country will suffer from drastic budget cuts. However, New YOrk probably has more daycare centers than any other city in the country. Many of them are to some extent community-controlled. So when the federal budget cuts were announced, there was a strong reaction from the parents and daycare workers

The well-organized demonstrators--black, Puerto Rican and white women and men, succeeded in completely blocking incoming and outgoing traffic for about an hour, despite police efforts to clear them off the bridge. They chanted "We want daycare--no more welfare" and carried posters saying "Save Daycare," "Nixon and the Feds Hate Kids,"and "Stop Ignoring this City's Need for Daycare--We Don't Want Welfare." Five demonstrators were arrested.

Federal and State budget cuts for daycare facilities, if they are carried through, despite the protests of thousands of New York City parents and daycare workers, will drastically limit childrens' eligibility for daycare in New York after June 30th. Up until now, a family of 4 earning less than $7500 a year was eligible for daycare. Parents payed a flexible fee ranging from $2 to $20 weekly, depending on income, and the admission of the children was largely community-controlled.

After June 30th, however, a family of 4 earning over $5400 will be no longer able to send their children to daycare centers. This would limit daycare facilities, then, to children of parents on welfare. The cost of baby sitters and private daycare facilities are too expensive for many working-class people--even for those with moderate incomes. Therefore, ironically, low income families will be forced to go on welfare to provide daycare for their children.

However, women alone with children will be hardest hit by this plan. For example, take the case of a woman alone trying to support 2 pre-school age children. If she earns, say, $115 a week, she will not be able to afford private daycare for her children. (The price of private child care is from around $40-$60 per week per child.) Therefore, she would be forced to go on welfare to get her children into daycare centers that she could afford, and if the work fare program were in effect, she would then have to work to earn a much lower salary than she had been earning before.

The work fare program, which is being tried out now in New York for possible use on a national basis, requires that all welfare recipients that are "able to work" will be given city and state jobs for a salary that is 3/4 of the minimum wage. The city workers who hold jobs suitable for people on welfare would be fired. This system would fulfill 2 purposes: it would lower a city's large welfare expenditure while providing that city with cheap labor. Daycare workers feel that there is a connection between the new regulations and the work fare program. They think that a mother's need for daycare for her children would force her into the work fare program.

Also being protested are new and stringent forms that ACD is passing on tb the daycare centers. Daycare personnel are required to get parents who want daycare for their children to fill out these forms, which ask for itemized accounts of expenses: doctor bills, rent, baby sitters, etc. A part of these forms is an affidavit the parents must sign swearing that if the information they give is incorrect, they will be subject to fines or imprisonment. They must also sign a statement saying that if necessary, they will submit to further investigation of their lives and incomes.

All of the daycare centers have protested against these forms, and 60 of them absolutely refused to pass the forms along to parents. These are the centers that the Agency for Child Development threatened to close down by completely cutting off funds April 1st. 800 people took over the offices of ACD March 26 to protest the new regulations and the closing of the 60 non-complying centers. They are organizing more protests for the near future.

"We refuse to be cops over parents in daycare centers," said Shirley Johnson, a spokeswoman for the Committee for Community Control of Daycare Centers.

She added that the new regulations would bypass the communities and put the control of daycare directly into the hands of the city. Admissions would be governed by the Human Resources Administration (the Welfare Department). The health and education programs that many communities have set up in their daycare centers would be eliminated.

"We refuse to allow the agencies of the city, state, or federal government to determine who needs daycare and how daycare should be run. Nixon wants to turn daycare into a 'dumping ground' for all poor and minority groups. We want daycare to exist for anyone who needs it."

For more information, contact the Committee for Community-controlled Daycare, 720 Columbus Ave., New York, N.Y. 10025 (866-6257).

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"One does not sell the earth upon which the people walk."

--Tashunka Witko (Crazy Horse)

"Our land here is the dearest thing on earth to us. Men take up land and get rich on it, and it is very important for us Indians to keep it."

--White Thunder

(See graphics for drawing to go with this story.)

"THE ENERGY LEVEL IS EXTREMELY HIGH:"
COMMUNITY CENTER SERVES L.A. GAY COMMUNITY

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: For a year and a half now the Gay Community Services Center has been serving the Los Angeles gay community with a with a variety of services and programs: gay growth groups, medical help, a thrift store, and legal and draft counselling. Still, for the people involved, the Center is most importantly, a place where gay people can be together.

"One of the most political things that gay people have to deal with in this society is isolation," explains Don Kilhefner, director of the Center. "We haven't had a place to go where there are gay brothers and sisters who will help us when we need it. Now we do have that. A sense of belonging to a community."

The following interview with Don, done by Winston Leyland, is part of a much longer interview that first appeared in the March-April issue of Gay Sunshine, a San Francisco-based gay paper. In this part of the interview, Don talks about the different Center programs and how it all started.)

COULD YOU TALK ABOUT SOME OF THE CENTER'S PROGRAMS?

The Center is located on Wilshire Boulevard in an old Victorian house that dates back to the 1870's. There is a steady flow of people through the Center from early morning to late at night. A couple of months ago we did a study to see who was using the Center. We found that on an average from one to three hundred people per day pass through.

We estimate that about 5000 gay people per month are receiving direct services through the Center.

The first major program we started at the Center was a self-development program. Most gay people live in a psychic ghetto, and that's what we have to deal with first. A major part of our program at the Center is one-to-one raps with people There is also some "professional" counselling going on by gay brothers and sisters.

One new approach we came up with is the gay growth group: an encounter group designed specifically for gay men and women and facilitated by other gay people. Virtually every night of the week there are gay growth groups at the Center; they give gay people a chance to open up, to share with others, to deal with some of their emotions and concerns.

These groups meet over an 8 to 10 week period We also have consciousness-raising groups and gay awareness raps. There are about 30 people at the Center working on this self-development program now.

We have a medical program too. The Center's clinic is staffed by gay physicians, nurses, lab techs and intake workers. The VD clinic is open three days a week and we have a Women's clinic open two days a week. We felt we needed a program where gay people could feel comfortable about coming to share with their gay brothers and sisters and finding out about their own bodies.

The Los Angeles County Health Department for a long time said at least 50% of veneral disease in L.A. County is found among gay people. Yet not a single program has been designed and oriented toward the gay community. Through our VD Clinic we are trying to provide that outreach.

We'd like to expand our medical program to include all kinds of medical assistance for the gay community.

The prisoner, probation and parole program at the Center is also important. We are now working with about 135 gay prisoners--trying to get them released from prison as soon as possible and finding them housing and jobs. We are also developing a program for juvenile prisoners.

We have an arraignment intervention program. Several law students go down each morning to the arraignment court in Los Angeles. They interview gay men and women accused of a crime to see if it might be possible to get them released on their won recognizance to the Center, to get their sentence reduced or eliminated completely. We have programs operating within the courts too, getting gay brothers and sisters out and into our own supportive living environment, usually one of the Center's Liberation Houses.

Our Liberation Houses are self sustaining. We try to provide a warm, supportive living environment where gay men and women can live at low cost. A person pays $2.25 a day and receives a room and evening meal in return. People living there help in the collective maintenance of the house.

All the other services of the Center are available to people at the Houses: welfare rights, counselling, personal help, medical aid, etc. During the last year over 2500 gay men and women have made use of the Liberation Houses. Some have stayed for a few days; some for longer periods.

The draft and military affairs programs are important too. We do counselling at the Center to help people avoid problems at the induction center. And, we have a system set up for helping gay people already in the military to get out with a minimum of hassle and an honorable discharge.

There's a legal service program in operation as well. Several gay law students have come into the Center. A representative of the ACLU does legal counselling several hours a week. We also have close cooperation with the Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation and they are handling all our civil cases for us People with a wide range of legal needs can come in for counselling and referrals.

We have alternative social activities taking place too. The Friday night Gay Funky Dance attracts around three or four hundred people each week. The dances are primarily attended by younger gay people A Gaywill Funky Shoppe is also in operation. This is a thrift store where poorer gay people can buy clothes and household items. The funds help support the Center.

On another level the Center operates for people who want to do things. It is a place where gay people can initiate projects. Some evenings the Center is turned over to people who do a macrame and knitting

ting class. There is a gay alcoholics-together meeting there. One person comes in to do welfare rights counselling once a week.

The energy level at the Center is extremely high. Just the fact of gay people getting together; beginning something about themselves and about other gay people, is a growth-producing process.

WHAT SUGGESTIONS WOULD YOU OFFER TO GAY PEOPLE IN SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS ABOUT TRYING TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THEIR COMMUNITIES?

First, you need a meeting place, whether it's a room in an apartment or a storefront; some place where energy can be focussed and gay people can come together. A telephone is necessary with a number that's well publicized, so that gay people don't have to spend two weeks tracking down the group. There should be a great deal of accessability to other gay people.

You shouldn't fall into the trap of money: that before you can get started you need $500 in the bank. All you need is a group of people with some sense of committment to other gay people before you can get started.

When we started the Center a year and a half ago, we had about $19 in the bank and no prospect of funds. During the past year the staff has been totally volunteer. We have been involved in fund-raising activities, our dances each week bring in some money, as does the thrift shop , and donations from gay people.

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[For a copy of the complete interview with Don Kilhefner, write to Gay Sunshine, Box 40397, San Francisco, Ca. 94140.]

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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE AUTOMOBILE

NEW YORK (LNS)--John Jerome, in his book "The Life and Death of the Automobile" has compiled some interesting figures relating to America's car culture:

*The U.S. death rate from emphysema, largely due to air pollution, rose 1000% from 1960-1968.

*More than 1,000 people are killed by cars every week in the U.S. and 10,000 are injured every day.

*The Interstate Highway System, a vast gold mine for the Road Gang of auto, oil, construction and related industries, was inaugurated in 1956 and has so far consumed 1,5000,000 acres of land, enough concrete for six sidewalks to the moon, lumber from 400 square miles of forest, and 30,000,000 tons of iron ore.

But unfortunately, as Economic Notes, published by the Labor Research Association, points out, "Jerome's title belongs to some other book, not yet written. He proves that the auto in its present form deserves to die...but much more needs to be said about the corporate interests behind the 'Road Gang,' and about the profit drive which blocks mass transit, and even resists technological research into cleaner, less wasteful--and less profitable--modes of transport." -30-

ANOTHER BIRTH CONTROL PILL RELEASED WITHOUT ADEQUATE TESTING

NEW YORK (LNS)--A new birth control pill is on the market. It's called NOR-QD and it's manufacturers, Syntex Laboratories in Palo Alto, California, claim that it can be used by women who have not been able to tolerate the standard estrogen-based birth control pill.

But like most contraceptives--from the Morning-After-Pill to the IUD--NOR-QD has not been tested thoroughly--either by medical or governmental authorities. In fact, like the IUD, no one is even sure how it works to prevent pregnancy.

NOR-QD differs from the standard birth control pill in that it contains no estrogens. Estrogen, a female hormone, has been balmed by many as the cause of the "negative side-effects" many women suffer when using standard oral contraceptives.

NOR-QD instead contains a drug called norethindrone, a progestin (a synthetic form of the female hormone progesterone). NOR-QD must be taken every day of the year (unlike standard pills which are taken for 20 or 21 days of each mentrual cycle). According to instructions, if one pill is missed, it should be taken immediately upon remembrance. If a second pill is missed, the woman should stop taking the pills and switch to a non-hormone contraceptive. Further, NOR-QD has a pregnancy rate of 3 pregnancies per 100, making it less effective than the standard pill.

Women involved in clinical testing of NOR-QD showed many of the side effects which have been attributed to the standard pill: fluid retention, change in weight, mental depression, breast changes, skin changes, and headaches. At this time no one knows whether the new pill will cause blood clotting, as the other oral contraceptives did.

There is an immense campaign being conducted in medical journals to sell NOR-QD to the prescribing physician and it is likely that it will be prescribed more and more throughout the country. Since there is a well established pattern of women receiving contraceptives without being warned of their effects or dangers, women whose doctors recommend NOR-QD should be sure to question them carefully about the known risks. Women with any history of genital cancer should look for an alternative means of contraception.

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[Thanks to Her-self in Ann Arbor for the information in this story.]

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"The whites were always trying to make the Indians give up their life and live like white men --go to farming, work hard and do as they did--and the Indians did not know how to do that, and did not want to anyway. . . .If the Indians had tried to make the whites live like them, the whites would have resisted, and it was the same way with many Indians.

--Wamditanka (Big Eagle) of the Santee Sioux

AN APPALACHIAN MIGRANT TALKS ABOUT MOVING NORTH: "IF ENOUGH WORK WAS AVAILABLE, 90% OF US WOULD COME BACK HOME"

by Jim Cornett

LIBERATION News Service

"When I was a child, my family would travel
Down to Western Kentucky, where my parents were born
And there's a backwards old town, that's often remembered
So many times, that my memories are worn.

And Daddy won't you take me back to Muhlenberg County
Down by the Green River where Paridise lay
Well I'm sorry my son, but you're too late in asking
Mr. Peabody's coal train has hauled it away."

--From "Paradise", a song by John Prine

(Editor's note: Since World War II, there has been a steady migration of people from small rural communities in the south looking for work in the big cities of the north. Most often when people think of that migration they think of black people coming up from the deep south. But there is another migration; the migration of mostly white people from the coal fields of Appalachia.

In the last 30 years at least four million people have moved into cities like Cincinnatti, Dayton, Akron, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit. Many of them have found jobs in the large, heavy industries in those cities. Others aren't as lucky; many wind up on welfare. The lucky ones have been able to move to working class suburbs; others live in their own inner-city ghettos.

The overwhelming pattern of "progress" in Appalachia has been that of the destruction of the land by the ravenous coal companies. They have leased, stole and bought it from the small farmers. They have bought "mineral rights" and proceeded to strip the land clear down to the coal deposits--leaving nothing behind. They have opened mines which draw the men from the land down into the earth where accidental death or black lung wait.

In the 1950's there was a lull in the coal market. Energy experts were predicting that coal---outmoded as a fuel--would soon be replaced by natural gas and even nuclear energy. And so the jobs in the mines dwindled.

When the great resurgence of the coal industry came in the late '60s(mostly due to an increased demand from Japan's steel industry and a discovery that coal was useful in manufacturing plastics), strip mining flourished. Strip mining, compared to underground mining, is a much quicker, easier process requiring very few miners. So although the coal industry boomed, there was not an equivalent boom in jobs.

Because of the way the land has been developed, Appalachia has a one product economy: coal. Therefore Appalachians, and their local governments, are totally dependent on the coal companies. Companies like Peabody Coal, Consolidated Coal, and Hanna Mining, write their own laws. Virtually untaxed, they leave no resources to pay for better schools, better roads, homes or other developments which might attract other business and therefore other jobs. They have taken Appalachia's coal and minerals--and huge profits--and left nothing behind.

The following story, reprinted from the Mountain Eagle, a community paper from Kentucky, is written by Jim Cornett, a young Appalachian who left Kentuckt to find work up north.)

* * *

I left the mountains of Letcher County, Kentucky, in 1955, two weeks after graduation from high school. My reason for leaving was like that of so many thousands before me, to find employment and a better way of life.

In my last year of school, we were given a battery of aptitude tests. My test results revealed that the only thing I was completely qualified to do was inspecting. (This only meant that I have very good eyesight.)

I couldn't even get into the Caney College because I didn't have enough "math." The attitude of my high school seemed to be, "Get the student through and give him his diploma, and we're through with him." I was totally unprepared for stepping out into the world of industry, and learned no skills in high school other than typing.

One of my courses was called "shop" and it was supposed to teach us cabinet-making. In the first two weeks we made a carpenter's box to carry our tools in. The rest of the year was spent sanding and painting all the chairs in the school cafeteria.

I then felt that I had five choices left open to me. I could leave for Ohio or Indiana to look for a job, but I didn't have a car or any money to get started on. I could stay and look for work in one of the few remaining coal mines still operating, but weighing only 120 pounds, it is doubtful I would have been hired.

I could sit on my duff at home and hope some work would turn up that I could do. I could stay at home another year and wait for the inevitable draft (I was only 17). Or, I could volunteer for the service. I chose the latter.

Of all the people who graduated with me, I know of only three who are still in Letcher County. Two of them married soon after graduation and another was later disabled in the service. The rest of us are in Ohio, Michigan and California. We followed the graduating classes before us and were followed by the graduating classes of succeeding years.

The migration from Letcher, and surrounding counties has been tremendous, and continues on a monstrous scale.

It has been said that "Southern Ohio was taken over by Kentuckians without firing a shot". Here in Dayton, Ohio there are at least two thousand people who were originally from Letcher County. If you could check 100 houses in any city in southern Ohio, you would find at least 40 families who originally had their roots in Eastern Kentucky.

We all left Letcher County for the same reason: to find work. When our Mom and Dad and Uncle John are dead and buried, we will be back one a year to clean and decorate their graves, and to show our children where we used to live and play.

We will muse over past acquaintances and deeds for a short while, then we will come back to our homes in Ohio. As our twilight years approach we might make it back to Letcher County once a year, and we might not. It is very doubtful that our descendents will ever go back to Letcher County after our death. There is nothing there for them to go back to.

Many of us still get the local newspapers from Letcher County, and most of the reporters tell us how much the families miss their children. We miss them too, and would like to have them near us.

In hundreds of cases, many of us have come back after one parent has passed away, then brought the remaining parent back "home" with us. We feel that they will at least have a little happiness by being with us, and will be "better off" than if they stayed all alone in Whiteburg or Jenkins.

As long as we have relatives in Letcher County we will continue to be concerned about what is happening there. We are distressed when we read or hear about how the strip mines are tearing up the county. We are dismayed when we learn of plans to move our people out of hollows and into community housing projects. The thought of having a dam and a lake standing over our birthplace sometimes brings tears to our eyes.

Every time I meet another person from Letcher County, one question is always asked, "When was the last time you was down home?" If I'm not the first one to ask it, sooner or later the other person will. Many times, the answer is, "I haven't been there in years." Or, "I haven't been back there since Mom died."

Each time we make the pilgrimage to Letcher County, we see new changes that have been made and most of the changes have been for the worse. Strip mining has ruined the scenic beauty of the mountains where we used to play, and has polluted the streams where we used to swim and fish.

We are told of crooked politicians, flagrant misuse of Government funds, and Government welfare programs which put more money in the pockets of the administrators than in those who need their help.

Where we now live, we don't have to drive very far to see a factory which employs perhaps a hundred people. We could drive the entire length of Letcher County and maybe never see any place hiring more than 25 people.

We would like to see something done about the plight of Letcher Countians. I would venture to say that if enough work was available in Letcher County, that 90% of us would start another migration and come back home. With us, we would bring all the new skills we learned while away all these many years. Our wages and tax dollars would be kept mostly in Letcher County, and could be used to build adequate schools and roads. The Welfare and Unemployment lines would be considerably shorter.

If only one third of the money spent by the federal government for the space program was put to use in building factories for the employment of the people of Appalachia, this area would no longer be called a "Poverty Area:, and wold no longer be a burden for them to support.

If they are not going to help our people, then why don't they just run the rest of the people out, and flood the whole place with some new dams. Maybe this is what they have got in mind anyway.

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BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW THAT...THE WHITE MAN SCALPED FIRST

NEW YORK (LNS)-- While TV, movies and high school history books have stereotyped American Indians as savage scalpers, research indicates that the Native Americans themselves were the first victims of scalping in the "new world."

The practice of scalping dates back as far as ancient Greece, says Peter Farb in Man's Rise to Civilization, and its popularity on this continent was due to the "barbarity of White men rather than to the barbarity of Red men." Farb, the curator of American Indian Cultures at the Riverside Museum in New York City, says that white settlers offered bounties on dead Indians and scalps were actual proof of the deed.

Governor Kieft of New Netherland originated the idea of paying for human scalps, and with this profit motive, the Dutch virtually cleared what is now southern New York and New Jersey of Indians before the English moved in.

"By 1703," Farb writes, "the colony of Massachusetts was paying the equivalent of about $60 for every Indian scalp. In the mid-eighteenth century, Pennsylvania fixed the bounty for a male Indian scalp at $134; a female's was worth only $50." According to Farb, the French settlers also used scalping as "an instrument of geopolitics."

Plains Indian tribes, Dakotas and Cree, learned the practice from the white invaders and carried it with them to the West where they were forced to migrate. It was only in the mid-to-late 19th century that Indians themselves ever did much scalping, and this was in response to massive extermination efforts by whites. This was a century and a half after the first white man had scalped the first Indian.

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NIXON ON CRIME IN AMERICA

"The only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people-- without pity."

-- from a speech to Congress, March 14, 1973

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[Ncte to Editors: See graphics section for copy of memo referred to in the following story]

"A CEASE-FIRE IS HEREBY DECLARED ON THE WAR ON POVERTY:"
OEO DIRECTOR DECLARES HIS OWN WAR ON OEO

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note : The following story is taken in part from an article by James Ridgeway which appeared in the Whitesburg, Kentucky Mountain Eagle.)

WASHINGTON (LNS)--*"Effective 4:30 PM (EST) and until further notice, a cease fire is hereby declared on the War on Poverty...Your Acting Director takes pride in making this a peace with Honor. There will be no amnesty to those with a continuing moral comittment to Poverty War goals, effective this date, and no junkets in the Peace Corps as alternative service....*

"To those who feel that this cease-fire is premature, let me make it perfectly clear that we welcome an end to this war. It is our judgement that this ceasefire comes 8 years too late..."

Such is the searing wit of the Office of Economic Opportunity's (OEO) Acting Director, Howard Phillips. This memo went out to Assistant, Associate and Regional Directors of OEO offices on February 2, 1973.

Phillips and his newly hired hatchet men are going into the "battle" with great enthusiasm. But at $100 a day, who wouldn't?

In dismantling OEO the new acting director has stitched together an impressive personal empire. As of March 12 he had hired 128 new employees to assist him in sacking some 1600 regular employees at the OEO headquarters in Washington. Although nominally protected by Civil Service Commission work rules, many OEO employees will be put out of their jobs by June as the office and its programs are phased out.

Among Phillips' 128 member wrecking crew are old friends from Young Americans for Freedom, the American Conservative Union and other right-wing groups, who take keen personal delight in firing liberals and smashing a program long detested by conservatives.

Phillips has brought on these people as political appointees, avoiding civil service requirements by hiring them as "consultants" or "experts" at salaries ranging from $65 to $100 a day.

Over five months, from February through June, the total salaries of the 128 will amount to at least $750,000.

Among them are David R. Jones, a former executive director for Young Americans for Freedom on leave from his job as administrative assistant to Senator James Buckley of New York to serve as Phillips'chief assistant; and Alan McKay, former member of the board of directors of the American Conservative Union.

Then there's Alvin Amett, Agnew's former campaign aide; Daniel Joy, a previous editor of New Guard, the YAF magazine; J. Laurence McCarty, former chairman of the Massachusetts Conservative Union;and Ronald Teague, another former YAF executive director.

Phillips and his men have carried the war parallel all the way down the line, conducting search and destroy missions and employing military discipline in dismantling the Washington office.

Some OEO administrators were given only half an hour to get out of the building after being told they were fired. As they moved out, their files were searched by Phillips men who confiscated any material they found questionable.

Phillips has denied permission for travel for most employees, although at least one OEO regional center's staff has protested that a Phillips'-appointed staffer went to Tahiti with his secretary and a friend on supposed OEO business.

All mail leaving the OEO office must be inspected and approved by Phillip's personal staff. Even requests for booklets on consumer affairs--thousands of which are sitting in government warehouses--have been denied, supposedly because it would cost too much to mail them.

The strongest opposition that the Nixon war against OEO has come up against has been from the OEO employees union which has resisted the war with massive demonstrations and court actions. The OEO union represented a serious threat to Nixon's plans to gain tight control over the civil service since they are the most militant of all the government worker unions.

Other government offices have been organized primarily by the American Federation of Government Employees, a group heavily dominated by conservative government defense workers. No doubt Nixon finds it comforting to know that along with the death of OEO itself, will come the death of the only possibility of serious organizing among government workers.

He may also take comfort in knowing that Phillips has spent some $1500 on 30 American flags to offset the anti-Nixon, anti-government posters he found on the walls of some OEO workers' offices.

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MCHR CONFERENCE ON MEDICINE FOR SOCIAL CONTROL
MAY 5-6

NEW YORK (LNS)--A two-day conference on the Misuse of Medicine for Social Control will be sponsored by the New York City Chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) during the weekend of May 5. The speakers and workshops will focus on specific instances of the use of Psychological, pharmacological, and surgical techniques as instruments for governmental and institutional control of behavior.

The workshops' topics will include: Psychosurgery; The Use of Psychoactive Drugs in Controlling the Hyperkinetic Syndrome in Children; and Medicine and Prisons; and many others.

The conference will be held at the Cornell Univ. Medical Center beginning at 9 AM on Sat. May 5. For more information write to Bart Wald, MCHR, 816 New York Ave. Brooklyn 11203 or call (212) 287-5005.

ACTIVIST GROUPS TO CHALLENGE CORPORATE MEETINGS ON VARIETY OF ISSUES

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Spring is the time for apple blossoms, green grass, the few birds that are still with us -- and corporation stockholder meetings. All the stockholders get together to vote democratically on corporate policy, and everyone gets their say, or so the story goes. Actually the meetings are little more than a boring series of rubber stamps for anything the board of directors puts forth.

But in the past few years more and more meetings have been disrupted by a variety of different groups attempting to bring up subjects that the corporate heads would much rather keep under their hats. Spring 1973 promises to be more disruptive than ever.

Eighteen groups, including Clergy and Laity Concerned, the Agribusiness Accountability Project, and the Gulf Boycott Coalition will be challenging approximately thirty corporations on such issues as corporate involvement in Southern Africa, ecology, agribusiness, defense contracting, foreign investment, and anti-union practices.

These groups will present resolutions to the stockholders who must then vote on them. Most of the resolutions planned request disclosure of information to stockholders on corporate practices in a number of different areas -- information that rarely makes it into the annual slick PR stockholder reports.

For instance, Clergy and Laity Concerned plans to present a resolution to Honeywell, Inc. stockholders which would call for that company to stop producing anti-personnel weapons for use by the Pentagon. A second resolution requests Honeywell to report to its stockholders within 60 days following the 1973 meeting, "the factual and legal basis, if any, setting out the extent to which the company or its employees are subject to criminal indictment for its production of anti-personel weapons."

The Project on Corporate Responsibility will present several proposals, one of which demands that Eastman Kodak, GM, ITT, and Union Oil make known their influence on political candidates during 1972.

And the Church Project on U.S. Investments in Southern Africa will be exploring several corporation's involvement in the racist apartheid government of South Africa. These corporations include General Electric, 3M, Texaco, Eastman Kodak, and the First National City Bank.

The following is a list of some of the corporations that will be challenged as well as the date and meeting place.

The groups involved in the challenges hope that students on various campuses will put pressure on their schools to support the proxy resolutions in the stockholders meetings. Many colleges and universities are major stockholders in these companies. For instance, black students at Harvard have put much pressure on that school in the last two years to get rid of its stock in the Gulf Oil Co. because of its support of the Portuguese colonial regime in Angola.

A free detailed description of all the proxy resolutions is available from the Corporate Information Center, 475 Riverside Dr., NYC 10027, 870-2294.

CORPORATION	CHALLENGED (AMONG OTHER THINGS) FOR...	DATE	LOCATION
American Metal Climax	Involvement in Namibia (Southwest Africa); ecological practices	May 4	Barbizon Theater Plaza, New York City
AT&T	High rates	April 18	Arie Crown Theater, Chicago
Caterpillar Tractor	Involvement in South Africa	April 11	Fairmount Hotel, SF, Cal.
Del Monte	Agribusiness	Sept. 25	San Francisco, Cal.
Eastman Kodak	Political influence; involvement in South Africa	April 24	Flemington, N.J.
Exxon	Planned involvement in the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau	May 17	New York City
General Electric	Involvement in South Africa; defense contracting	April 25	Denver, Colo.
General Motors	Political influence	May 25	Cobo Hall, Detroit
Gulf Oil	Involvement in the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau	April 24	Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh
Honeywell	Manufacture of anti-personnel weapons	April 25	Minneapolis, Minn.
IBM	Political influence	April 30	Seattle Opera House
ITT	Political influence	May 9	Kansas City, Mo.
3M	Involvement in South Africa	May 8	St. Paul, Minn.
Newmont Mining	Involvement in Namibia	May 7	100 W. 10th St., Wilmington, Del.
Phillips Petroleum	Involvement in Namibia	April 24	Adams Bldg., Bartlesville, Okla
Pittston Coal Co.	Adverse affect on Appalachia	May 2	United Va. Bank, Richmond
Standard Oil (Cal.)	Political contributions	April 26	555 Market, SF, Cal.
Texaco	Involvement in South Africa	April 24	Dallas, Tex.
Union Oil	Political influence	April 23	Union Oil Cen., LA,Cal.
United States Steel	Political contributions	May 7	Philadelphia, Pa.
Xerox	Involvement in S. Africa; political influence	May 24	Madison Sq. Garden, NYC

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more....

(See graphics section for photos)

"NO HONOR IN VIETNAM OR HERE AT HOME": VVAW AT THE "PEACE WITH HONOR" PARADE

"They said America was the best
Haroo, Haroo.
They said America was the best
Haroo, Haroo.
They said America was the best
With medals shining on your chest,
You are unemployed with all the rest.
Ah! Johnny, I hardly knew ya..."

--from a song written by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

NEW YORK (LNS)--An old fashioned brightly colored engine with an American Legion post number moved down the street, chugging like a ride at an amusement park. Riding in it were four or five older men, all dressed in bright blue loose shirts with very wide red and white striped ties. All of them were waving flags, one in each hand, and laughing as they went by. And in the back, one man started shooting off a fake cannon as the engine proceeded down the street. After more than ten years of fighting, this was the U.S.'s victory parade for the Vietnamese war that never was declared a war.

The parade, in New York City on March 31, supposedly to salute the returned GIs and POWs, was entitled "Home with Honor"--echoing Nixon's favorite slogan of "Peace with Honor". It's not surprising that the parade was organized out of the offices in the Commodore Hotel only recently vacated by the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

There were military units from every branch of the service from the Marines to the Green Berets. There were cops, housing projects police, firemen, correctional guards, construction workers, longshoremen marching. There were Mummers with colorful feathers and glitter. There were lines of Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion chapters and high school bands one after another. There was a contingent of Young Americans for Freedom. "This is the most patriotic crowd I've ever seen in New York," said one observer in Times Square.

The parade, like a scene out of a World War II movie had about as much connection to reality as the phrase "Peace with Honor". After at least 1,535,000 Vietnamese civilian casualties; after 10,105,400 South Vietnamese have been made homeless; 5,643,032 acres of farm land defoliated; after 23,000,000 bomb craters; after 50,000 American GIs have been killed and 100,000 returned as addicts; can you really talk about a victory parade? "It's like Nazi Germany holding a victory celebration after the extermination of the Jews," said David Bailey of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

There was one contingent of about 200 which did try to bring a little reality into the atmosphere. Marching under banners saying "No Honor in Vietnam or Here at Home", a group of Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their supporters, created a jarring note in the patriotic hysteria. And they brought hostile responses from many of the spectators on the parade route who, to understand the distant, undeclared war, have swallowed soothing Nixonisms.

The fact that those Nixonisms don't fit reality was demonstrated by the fact that while spectators were jeering "You bums, go get a job" to the Vets, the Vets were chanting "We Want Jobs".

This small band of people in the midst of a parade the establishment media estimated included 150,000 participants, really created quite a reaction. When they approached the reviewing stand (on which were standing 1,000 active duty GIs who had served in Vietnam and who had been specially flown in from all parts of the country) the GIs en masse all turned their backs. One of the GIs told a VVAW member that they were ordered to turn their backs towards the Vets. His leave had been canceled and he had been forced to participate in the ceremony.

* * *

"On this day let us honor those who made this achievement possible, those who sacrificed their lives, those who were disabled, those who made everyone of us proud to be an American as they returned from years of Communist imprisonment, and everyone of the two and a half million Americans who served honorably in our nation's longest war.

"Let us provide these men with the veterans' benefits and the job opportunities they have earned, and let us honor them with the respect they deserve."

--President Nixon in a radio and TV address, March 29

While Nixon has been very generous in his praise of Vietnam veterans, especially when justifying the U.S. presence in Indochina or explaining why he is against amnesty for draft dodgers or deserters, he tends to forget his rhetoric when it comes to programs. Veterans benefits are getting a smaller slice of the federal budget than they got 10 years ago.

Last year, according to the conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics, 308,000 Vietnam-era vets couldn't find work. January unemployment figures for Vietnam-era vets (20-24 years old) was 8.6%--twice the official figures for the general unemployment. For black vets (20-24 years old) the unemployment rate in the last quarter of 1972 was 9.5%.

In urban areas, the unemployment figures are perhaps the worst. In New York City, at least 15% of the the Vietnam-era vets are unemployed (45,000 of the 300,000 in the city). But of course those figures don't reflect those vets who have grabbed on to what one vet called "dead-end hell hole jobs" because they didn't have the skills to do anything else. "There's not much market for a flame-thrower repairman," said one vet. "The guy told me I would have a trade when I got out. He was a liar."

For those vets who want to get further education, the situation is also worse for them than it was for the World War II vet. After the second world war, those vets were receiving full tuition plus $75 a month from the GI bill. Today's single veteran gets only $220 a month for everything--including tuition.

Over 178,000 GIs received undesirable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges, the large number of them only on the basis of a commander's administrative hearing. Many of them are third world, a good number of them are addicts; all of them are not eligible for Veterans Administration (VA) benefits--including drug programs. Less than honorable discharges also make it almost impossible to get a job.

In February, for all Nixon's talk that "in every area of Government concern, we are now doing more than we have ever done" for the veteran, the Administration tried to slash $160 million off benefits for disabled Vietnam-era vets. After strong protests from everyone from the American Legion on, the cuts were put back in with the Administration blaming them on the chief benefits officer of the VA. Now the Senate has passed three pieces of legislation to increase benefits for veterans. They have yet to go to the House.

[CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER]

LOOK!
DAY CARE
IS The
Place For Our

Give our
CHILDREN
A CHANCE
DICKY +
ROCKY
DONT
TEACH US
CHILDREN
CLASSISM

2nd Ave
NEXT
RIGHT

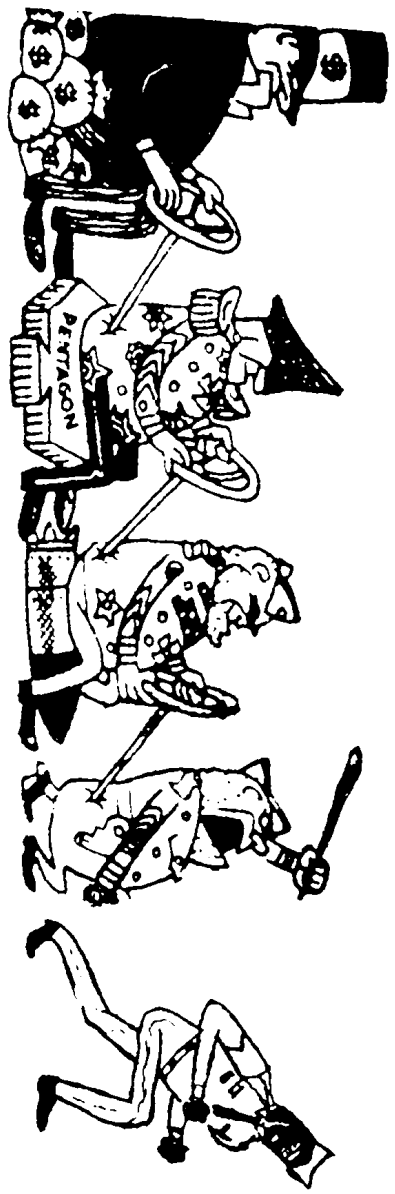
WELCOME POWS
LOCAL*28

TOP RIGHT. Photo taken at the [illegible]
Honor" parade March 31, in New [illegible]
SEE STORY ON PAGE 6.
CREDIT: LNS
(Also see cover photo

daycare
TOP LEFT. Photo taken at a demonstration/
occupation at the New York City Agency
for Child Development, March 26.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 1.
CREDIT: Lynn Kaye/LNS

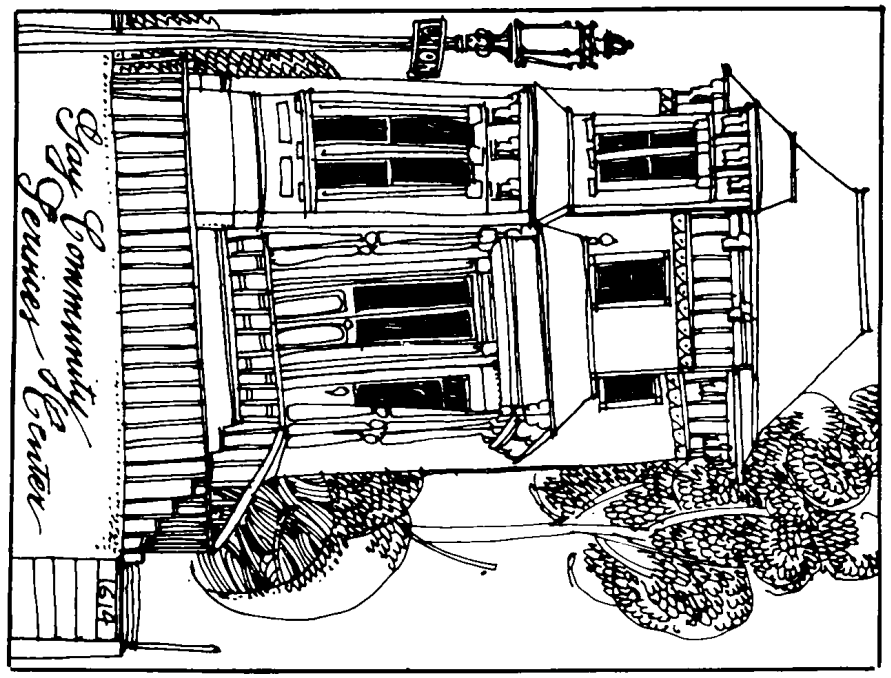
Bottom two photos: Police [illegible] demonstration on the Triborough Bridge
[illegible] 30, which blocked rush hour traffic.
SEE STORY [illegible]
CREDIT: [illegible] CARLOS [illegible]

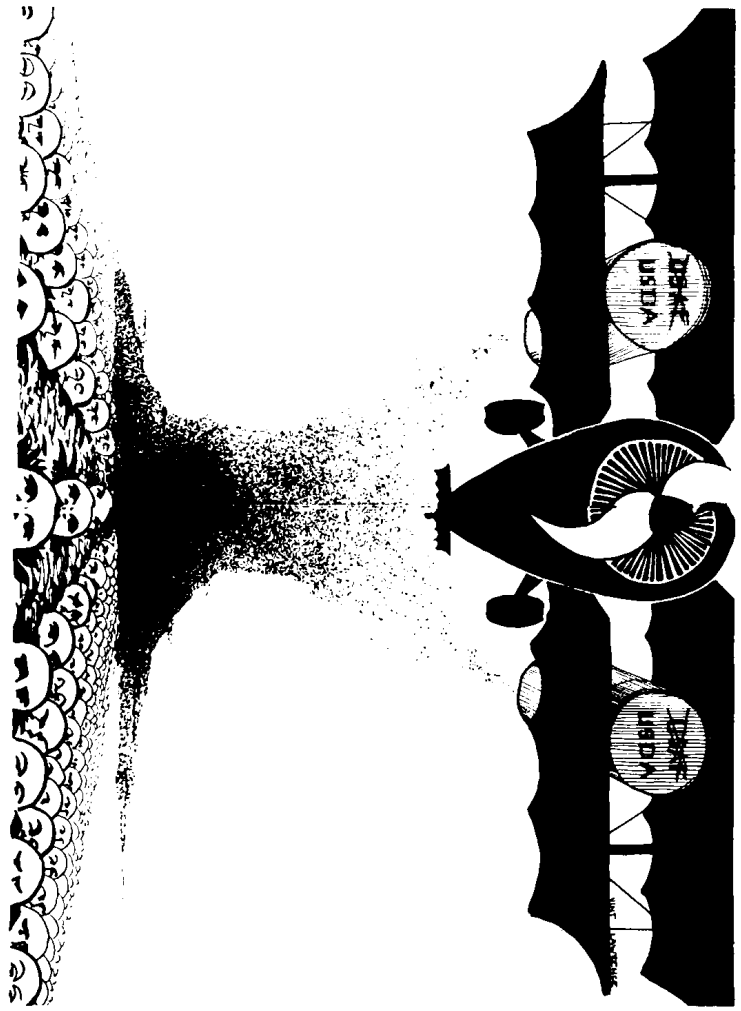
Bottom right: Police [illegible] arrested
one driver [illegible]
the crowd



MAULDIN'S VIEW OF THE BUDGET

"FIRST MONDAY'S" 'CORRECTED' VERSION





OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Date: February 2, 1973 (Groundhog Day)

Reply
to Attn of: D

Subject: Cease Fire

To: Assistant, Associate, and Regional Directors

Effective 4:30 P.M. (EST) and until further notice, a cease fire is hereby declared on the War on Poverty. The Treaty was initialed on behalf of the poor people of America on November 7, 1972. Your Acting Director takes pride in making this a peace with honor. You are referred to our series of memos dated 31 Jan. '73 stating cease-fire implementation plan terms.

There will be no amnesty to those with a continuing moral commitment to Poverty War goals, effective this date, and no junkets in the Peace Corps as alternative service.

To those who feel that this cease-fire is premature, let me make it perfectly clear that we welcome an end to this war. It is our judgement that this cease-fire comes 8 years too late.

It is our sincere hope that all who have been part to this tragedy will give their fullest cooperation in observing the Treaty and Cease-Fire.

Howard Philips
Acting Director

TOP RIGHT: Copy of the memo from Howard Phillips about the end to the OEO and the War on Poverty.
It goes along with the story on page 6
CREDIT: THE MOUNTAIN EAGLE/LNS

TOP LEFT: Los Angeles Gay Community Services Center
SEE STORY ON PAGE 2
CREDIT: GAY SUNSHINE/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Deadly pesticide spraying.
SEE STORY PAGE 6 last packet,(#512).
CREDIT: THE WASHINGTON MONTHLY/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT. when the Republican National Committee saw Mauldin's cartoon rendering of Nixon's budget, they ordered their cartoonist to draw a "corrected real life" version for their monthly publication, FIRST MONDAY

BOTTOM. CREDIT. THE CONSPIRACY/LNS